



RADIOMICS AND QUANTITATIVE IMAGING BIOMARKERS IN PEDIATRIC DISEASES: CURRENT EVIDENCE AND CLINICAL POTENTIAL

Fayziyev Fazliddin Shabanovich

Department of Fundamental Medical Sciences,

Asia International University

Abstract

Radiomics transforms medical images into high-dimensional quantitative data, enabling objective disease characterization. In pediatric imaging, radiomics offers promising applications in oncology, neurology, and pulmonary diseases. This review summarizes current evidence, challenges, and future directions of radiomics in pediatric medicine.

Introduction

Conventional radiology relies heavily on qualitative interpretation. Radiomics introduces a quantitative paradigm that extracts imaging biomarkers reflecting tissue heterogeneity and disease biology. This approach is particularly valuable in pediatric patients where early and precise diagnosis is essential.

Radiomics Workflow

The radiomics pipeline includes image acquisition, segmentation, feature extraction, and data analysis. Feature categories include shape, intensity, texture, and wavelet-based parameters.

Applications in Pediatric Oncology

Radiomics enables tumor characterization, risk stratification, and prediction of treatment response in pediatric brain tumors and solid malignancies.

Applications in Neurological Disorders

Quantitative imaging biomarkers assist in evaluating neurodevelopmental disorders and monitoring disease progression in pediatric neurology.

Applications in Pulmonary Diseases

Radiomics provides objective assessment of lung diseases such as bronchopulmonary dysplasia and chronic lung disease of prematurity.

Clinical Impact

Radiomics supports personalized treatment planning and non-invasive disease monitoring, potentially reducing the need for repeated biopsies.

Challenges and Limitations

Major challenges include reproducibility of features, lack of standardization, and limited validation studies in pediatric populations.

Future Perspectives

Integration of radiomics with artificial intelligence and multi-modal clinical data will expand its role in precision pediatrics.



Conclusion

Radiomics represents a powerful tool for advancing pediatric imaging and personalized medicine, although further validation is required.

References

1. Lambin P et al. Radiomics: the bridge between imaging and personalized medicine. Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2017.
2. Gillies RJ et al. Radiomics: images are more than pictures. Radiology. 2016.
3. Aerts HJWL et al. Decoding tumour phenotype by noninvasive imaging. Nat Commun. 2014.
4. Yip SSF, Aerts HJWL. Applications and limitations of radiomics. Radiother Oncol. 2016.
5. Avanzo M et al. Radiomics and deep learning in radiation oncology. Phys Med. 2020.
6. Zwanenburg A et al. Image biomarker standardisation initiative. Radiology. 2020.
7. Parekh VS, Jacobs MA. Radiomics in precision medicine. AJR. 2019.
8. Sollini M et al. Radiomics in oncology. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2017.
9. Murtazayeva, Z. F. (2024). THE ART OF CLINICAL CASE ANALYSIS IN PEDIATRICS: A GUIDE FOR MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS. European Journal of Modern Medicine and Practice, 4(11), 443-447.
10. Murtazayeva, Z. (2025). ALLERGY IN PRETERM INFANTS: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS, AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES. Modern Science and Research, 4(2), 742-748.
11. Murtazayeva, Z. (2025). CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COURSE OF OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS IN CHILDREN. Modern Science and Research, 4(5).
12. Murtazayeva, Z. (2025). PEDIATRIC PNEUMONIA: CLINICAL FEATURES, DIAGNOSIS, MANAGEMENT, AND GLOBAL HEALTH IMPACT. Modern Science and Research, 4(4), 1092-1101.
13. Murtazayeva, Z. F. (2024). Nourishing Newborns: Feeding Strategies to Minimize Allergy Risk in Preterm Infants. American Journal of Bioscience and Clinical Integrity, 1(10), 64-71.
14. Мухамедова, III. Т., & Муртазаева, З. Ф. (2024). Аллергические Заболевания У Недоношенных Новорожденных И Их Связь С Типом Питания. Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies, 3(6), 43-47.